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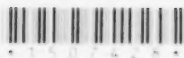
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Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Grenada

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Grenada was held at the 12th meeting on 26 January 2015. The delegation of Grenada was headed by Robert Branch, Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers. At its 17th meeting held on 29 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Grenada.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Grenada: Japan, Mexico and the United States of America.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Grenada:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD.1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD.2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD.3);

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Grenada through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR). A summary of additional questions posed by Canada, France, Jamaica, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay and the Philippines during the interactive dialogue is to be found in section I B of the present report.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation was pleased to present the report of Grenada to the second universal periodic review and to give an account of the status of the implementation of recommendations made during its first review in 2010. Grenada reiterated its commitment to human rights and pledged to continue supporting the strengthening of the human rights mechanisms.

6. The delegation apologized for the delay in submitting the national report, a challenge faced by small countries. The report had been prepared in consultation with a number of stakeholders and civil society organizations, including the Grenada Human Rights Organization, and described progress made since the first review in 2010, regarding the fulfilment of its human rights commitments and international obligations.

7. The delegation thanked delegations that had sent questions in advance. While Grenada had not accepted all of the recommendations made during the first review, it continued efforts to achieve the commitments made in 2010.

8. The delegation reported on the ongoing constitutional reform process, highlighting consultations being held in that regard. The proposals for reform of the Constitution, specifically as they related to gender equality, discrimination and the equal treatment of all children, directly responded to the most recent concluding observations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child and recommendations from the 2010 review under the UPR mechanism. A number of other proposed changes, relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to economic, social and cultural rights, showed a commitment on the part of Grenada to incorporate the principles underlying major international human rights treaties into national law.

9. In response to an advance question on the impact of climate change in the country, Grenada noted that discussions were taking place on the incorporation of the new international concept of "protection for climate change" into the Constitution. Provisions referred to the duty of the State to protect the country against adverse effects of climate change and the duty to promote awareness of and preparedness for natural disasters. The proposed amendments would be voted on in a referendum to be held later in the year.

10. Grenada noted with optimism the resolution of the Human Rights Council to host a full day of discussion on human rights and climate change on 6 March 2015. The Grenada delegation highlighted the value and importance of ensuring that small States, especially those without representation in Geneva, had an opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the exchange of views and best practices during that discussion and related events.

11. Grenada provided information on legislative reforms undertaken since the last review, including the adoption of the new Domestic Violence Act and a new Child Protection Act in 2010, as well as the Education Act of 2012. Amendments to the Criminal Code were also made in 2012. The definition of sexual abuse of minors under the age of 16 now included boys, and provisions regarding the statute of limitation with regard to reporting incidents of sexual intercourse with minors had been amended. The time limitation, as well as the "bonnet belief" defence clause had now also been removed.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 44 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report. All written statements of the delegations, to be checked against delivery on the United Nations webcast archives, are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council when available.

13. Ghana commended Grenada for being party to key human rights instruments and applauded the progress made in implementing a number of accepted recommendations from the first review.

14. Guatemala welcomed progress made by Grenada, in particular with regard to legislative measures to eliminate discrimination against women and the protection of children. It further commended Grenada for the constitutional reform process aiming at promoting and protecting human rights, as well as for its open policy with regard to migrants.

<http://www.un.org/meetings-events/human-rights-council/universal-periodic-review/21st-upr-watch/grenada-review-21st-session-of-universal-periodic-review-401293110500>
<https://extranet.ohchr.org/ohcr/upr/Session/21/session/Grenada/Pages/default.aspx>

15. Indonesia welcomed the constitutional review in progress, which would result in stronger protection for human rights. It took positive note of the adoption of key legislation which, when implemented, would provide protection for human rights. Indonesia stated that the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) would contribute to the efforts to prevent torture.
16. Germany appreciated the commitment of Grenada since the first UPR, in particular to the ratification and accession to various international instruments. Germany remained concerned about the protection of children against all forms of violence and the situation of family violence and child abuse, as well as the lawfulness of corporal punishment of children.
17. Italy commended Grenada for its commitment to human rights, particularly for the steps taken to further protect the rights of the child.
18. Jamaica stated that Grenada had made significant strides to improve the legislative framework for the protection of human rights. It referred to the recommendation from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop data collection systems and expand the mandate of the Central Statistical Office and the recommendation from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to adopt temporary special measures to guarantee equal representation of women in Parliament and Government, and requested the views of Grenada on the feasibility of those recommendations.
19. Maldives commended Grenada for the progress made since the last review, including its acceding to key instruments and its efforts to combat violence against women and protect the rights of children. It encouraged Grenada to continue and strengthen its efforts in that regard, and in the overall protection of human rights.
20. Mexico acknowledged progress made by Grenada since the last review. It urged Grenada to seek technical assistance to meet its human rights commitments, including its reporting obligations and the strengthening of their plans and human rights programmes.
21. Montenegro welcomed the ratification of several human rights treaties. It requested information about progress in implementing the 2014 national sexual and reproductive health policy and strategic plan; and about activities undertaken to increase the age of criminality and to ensure that children were held separately from adults in pretrial detention and after being sentenced.
22. Morocco welcomed efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights and to revise national legislation in line with international human rights instruments. It noted that the difficulties experienced by Grenada were generally connected to the lack resources. Because of the cooperation of Grenada with it, the international community had the moral responsibility to help strengthen the human rights system in the country.
23. Namibia commended Grenada for adopting legislative measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women.
24. Denmark commended Grenada for its constructive engagement in the UPR process and for the ratification of several human rights treaties since its last review. It hoped that Grenada would consider ratification of CAT. Denmark referred to the CAT Initiative which aimed to assist Governments in overcoming obstacles to ratification. It indicated readiness to explore avenues to assist Grenada in that regard.
25. Nicaragua took note of progress made by Grenada, highlighting the ongoing constitutional reform process and the adoption of the Domestic Violence and the Child Protection Acts. It recognized Grenadian efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions

of the population. It encouraged Grenada to seek technical assistance to strengthen its human rights protection system.

26. Panama commended Grenada for its efforts. It asked Grenada to share information on progress made in the implementation of policies aimed at reducing violence against women and all forms of abuse of children. It also requested information on measures adopted to eradicate the sale and trafficking of children for sexual and labour exploitation.

27. Paraguay appreciated the efforts made by Grenada, in particular to ratify human rights instruments. It asked Grenada to provide information on national legislation, in particular article 65 of the Criminal Code which, according to information received, would allow parents and others with parental responsibilities to have the authority to use force against children younger than 16 years.

28. The Philippines, while noting positive developments, stated that challenges remained in addressing violence against women and corporal punishment of children. The Philippines asked how the Strategic Plan for Education Enhancement and Development contributed to improving the quality of and access to education, as well as about the efforts undertaken to ensure the right to health.

29. Portugal noted the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). It noted measures taken with regard to children's rights and encouraged Grenada to pursue those efforts and develop additional measures for ensuring the right to education.

30. Sierra Leone stated that the review would have been better facilitated had Grenada submitted a national report. The commitment of Grenada to human rights was demonstrated by its ratification of core instruments. Grenada should review its laws and regulations in order to amend gender-based discriminatory provisions, and adopt asylum and refugee legislation and procedures.

31. Singapore took positive note of legislative measures undertaken by Grenada to eliminate discrimination against women and to protect women and children. It welcomed the ratification of CRPD.

32. Slovenia regretted that Grenada had not submitted a national report. Four reports to treaty bodies were overdue. It expressed concern that there was no formal moratorium on the death penalty. It was also concerned by the high incidence of violence against women, the high rate of unsafe abortions and the punitive provisions imposed on women who underwent abortions.

33. Spain welcomed Grenadian efforts to ratify various international human rights instruments, in particular CRPD and ICPPED. It noted that the last execution in Grenada had occurred in 1978, but was concerned that the country had not supported General Assembly resolutions calling for moratoriums on the death penalty.

34. Sweden noted that capital punishment could be applied for murder, but that no executions had occurred since 1978 and a de facto moratorium was in place. It was concerned at reports of intolerance against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, but noted the responses of Grenada, including the launching of a dialogue on the rights of LGBT persons.

35. The delegation responded to questions and comments, including those received in advance. Regarding questions raised by Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland and other delegations on the issue of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, Grenada reported that the issue of discrimination against

LGBTI persons was being considered within the context of the ongoing process of constitutional reform and had been raised in several of the public consultations held throughout Grenada. The general view in that regard was that the Constitution should not be amended to give protection to LGBTI persons. Notwithstanding that, on 15 October 2014, the Constitutional Reform Advisory Committee had commissioned two non-governmental organizations advocating for the rights of LGBTI persons to create a platform for national consultations. In the end, protection for the LGBTI population would not be one of the issues to be decided in the referendum; the Committee did not recommend that to be an issue to go forward. Within the democratic process, it was obvious that there was not much support for that issue nationally. It should be noted, however, that apart from the recommendations on constitutional reform made by the Committee to the Government, the Committee had recommended that ordinary legislation be passed with regard to "protection against discrimination at workplaces based only on sexual orientation".

36. With regard to the issue of violence against women and child abuse, raised by Mexico, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland and other delegations, Grenada had passed the Domestic Violence Act, which required police officers to report and record any report of domestic violence. The Criminal Code had also been amended; the statute of limitation with regard to sexual offences had been removed; and the mandatory reporting by parents and guardians of minors subject to sexual offences had been reinforced. Other sensitization and community outreach strategies to address the issue of violence against women were also in place, such as promoting healthy relationships and confronting myths, beliefs and practices through various activities with the support of community organizations.

37. Regarding the issue of corporal punishment, Grenada was cognizant of the call for the total abolition of corporal punishment. The delegation called attention to a pilot project being implemented in several schools and which facilitated the use of positive behaviour management strategies, removing the need for the use of corporal punishment. The feedback from the project had been positive and it was the intention of the Ministry of Education to extend the programme to all schools in Grenada.

38. Regarding juvenile justice, Grenada had made significant progress in the legislative reform critical to the juvenile justice platform, as well as on the overall agenda to ensure care and protection of its children and young people. Grenada had sought support to adjust the development of the organizational structure to support the operation of the Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre, which was under construction and expected to open in 2015. Grenada had also increased the criminal age of responsibility to 12 years, with a proviso in the Criminal Code that the Court could consider the level of maturity of the child. The Juvenile Justice Programme was being moved forward with programmes for diversion, rehabilitation and reintegration. Rehabilitation centre staff were expected to be trained in 2015.

39. On the issue of the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), Grenada would seek technical assistance to hold a national consultation in order to strengthen knowledge on the Paris Principles and consider the establishment of a national human rights institution.

40. Responding to an advance question from Slovenia on the issue of the protection of boys against sexual exploitation, Grenada reiterated that the Criminal Code had been amended in 2012 so that the definition of sexual abuse of minors under the age of 16 now included boys.

41. Regarding the issue of sexual harassment, raised by Mexico and other delegations, Grenada indicated that sexual harassment was not yet punishable by law. A draft bill had

been developed, however. The Ministry of Labour was looking at draft amendments to the Labour Code and had recommended that sexual harassment be included within the amendment to be brought to Parliament in 2015.

42. On the issue of human trafficking raised by Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland in their advance questions, Grenada was pleased to report that it had passed the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act in 2014. It would come into force on a date to be named by the Minister by notice published in the Official Gazette. That Act would give effect to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.

43. Responding to questions raised by the delegations of Jamaica and Mexico on the issue of women, the delegation was pleased to report that one of the issues that would be put to referendum referred to the role of women in Grenadian society. A provision on equality of women had been included in the draft bill. There was an opportunity for Grenada to seek assistance in the drafting of those provisions and in the public education process that would lead to the referendum.

44. Switzerland welcomed the efforts of Grenada in the ratification of international instruments and encouraged it to continue that endeavour. It also noted the ongoing process of constitutional reform and consultations.

45. Thailand welcomed the ratification of CRPD and steps taken towards the ratification of other international human rights instruments. It encouraged Grenada to further harmonize its legislation with its international human rights obligations. It stood ready to share with Grenada its experience in the area of health care.

46. Trinidad and Tobago considered that poverty and unemployment required further attention. Despite challenges, Grenada had taken a positive stance in fulfilling its human rights obligations as evidenced by the country's ratifications. Trinidad and Tobago noted the constitutional reform process and acknowledged the progress made in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to Reduce Gender-based Violence.

47. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Grenada to: ratify CAT and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles; increase its efforts to reduce domestic violence; and establish a moratorium on executions.

48. The United States of America was encouraged by the efforts to consult broadly in the constitutional reform process and encouraged Grenada to consider recommendations from the first LPR in that process. It commended legislation which prohibited child pornography, but remained concerned at the limitations of certain other child protection legislation.

49. Uruguay regretted the absence of the country's national report and encouraged it to solicit international technical cooperation, including from OHCHR, in order to strengthen its participation in international human rights mechanisms. It noted with satisfaction the accession of Grenada to various international human rights instruments, including ICERD and CRPD.

50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the Grenadian approach to education as a national priority and its making education obligatory and free from 5 to 16 years. It stressed that Grenada had not spared any efforts to improve living standards, despite its economic difficulties and the impact of natural phenomena.

51. Algeria welcomed positive developments in Grenada for the protection of human rights, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2012 and CRPD in 2014.

52. Argentina regretted that the national report had not been made available on time. In relation to women's rights, it noted the measures taken towards the elimination of discrimination against women, such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol.

53. Armenia welcomed the ratification by Grenada of core international human rights instruments as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conventions on the protection and promotion of cultural rights. It welcomed the legislative measures aimed, *inter alia*, at ending violence against women. It noted the high rate of dropout from school of children belonging to vulnerable groups.

54. Australia welcomed the establishment by Grenada of the Constitutional Reform Advisory Committee to advise the Government on the adoption of a new Constitution and its ratification of ICERD and CRPD. It was concerned that discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity remained an issue in Grenada.

55. Brazil acknowledged progress since the first UPR. The constitutional reform process and its participatory nature were noteworthy. It believed that the process would lead to greater enjoyment of fundamental rights. It was concerned, *inter alia*, that consensual same-sex relations could entail 10 years' imprisonment.

56. Canada noted the acceptance by Grenada of its recommendation at the first UPR on undertaking a comprehensive review of prison conditions and requested a further update on the steps taken to implement the recommendation. It welcomed the ratification of CRPD and ICERD.

57. Chile regretted that the national report had not been provided prior to the review. It looked with satisfaction upon the advances made by Grenada and highlighted the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, ICERD and CRPD. It urged Grenada to strengthen its efforts in human rights protection.

58. China appreciated that Grenada had taken legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights, in particular to combat poverty, to advance in reforming its social protection system, to improve the education and health-care system and to protect women, children and people with disabilities, as well as to promote gender equality and fight sexual violence. China called on the international community to provide constructive assistance to Grenada.

59. Colombia highlighted the commitment demonstrated by Grenada in the implementation of recommendations from its first UPR. It noted in particular the transparency and collaboration of Grenada with the human rights mechanisms. Colombia offered to share its experience in the areas of the recommendations made by Colombia to Grenada.

60. Costa Rica noted the ratification of various international instruments and urged Grenada to bring its national legislation into line with international standards. It urged Grenada to review the national legislation with the aim of abolishing the death penalty and to consider ratifying CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto.

61. Cuba recognized the efforts of Grenada and steps being taken to comply with the accepted recommendations from its first review under the UPR. It highlighted, among others, efforts in the areas of education, to combat poverty and to improve the health system. It noted that the international community should continue supporting Grenada, based on its national priorities.

62. The Netherlands congratulated Grenada for its adherence to a number of core human rights instruments. It remained concerned about the law which criminalized consensual sexual acts between adult males. Also, despite recommendations from the first review, corporal punishment remained intact.

63. Trinidad recognized the efforts of Grenada to implement UPR recommendations from the first review, in particular the adoption of legislative measures, among other initiatives such as the Domestic Violence and the Child Protection Acts.

64. France asked if Grenada intended establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.

65. Ireland urged Grenada to bring the Juvenile Justice Act into force and take all possible steps to submit overdue treaty body reports. Grenada had not implemented the first-cycle recommendations on establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Ireland expressed concern that the Criminal Code penalized consensual same-sex relations.

66. The delegation thanked again all delegations for their comments and additional questions.

67. Responding to additional questions from Ireland and Trinidad and Tobago on the Juvenile Justice Act and the work to be done to bring the Act into force, the delegation stated that one of the conditions to enable the coming into force of the Act was the establishment of the Bio-art facility, which was expected to be completed in 2015. Once that was done, the Government would move to implement that Act.

68. Grenada further thanked the delegations of Argentina, Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which spoke on the issue of education, noting the priority placed by Grenada on education. Grenada indicated that it intended to promote education even further. In terms of the legal framework, and as part of the fundamental rights provisions, Grenada intended to include education in the constitutional reforms. A new clause was also being drafted to ensure that every child with a disability would have the right to an education in accordance with their needs.

69. On a question regarding the prison conditions, Grenada referred to ongoing efforts to reactivate the Prison Review Committee to review conditions in prison. The Committee had met in 2013 and had made some recommendations.

70. With regard to additional questions raised by France and Ireland on the national human rights institute as indicated earlier, Grenada was actively discussing that as part of the constitutional reform process. Grenada had requested assistance from the United Nations for the establishment of a permanent mechanism for constitutional reform. Grenada was also seeking assistance to hold a seminar to raise awareness on the issue.

71. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all delegations. Grenada continued to pursue its commitments made to the Human Rights Council in 2010 and was committed to the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights. It was cognizant that capacity and resource constraints continued to impede its ability to more effectively and efficiently implement many of its initiatives and programmes aimed at improving the livelihood of its citizens and those who visited or resided in their shores. In the face of the many challenges that Grenada faced, economic, social and otherwise, Grenada looked forward to continued partnership with the international community in the protection and promotion of human rights through the strengthening of human rights mechanisms in the national, regional and international forums.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations²⁸

72. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:

72.1 Consider the ratification of those human rights instruments to which it is not yet a Party (Nicaragua);

72.2 Continue advancing in the signing and ratification of the outstanding international human rights treaties (Spain);

72.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Namibia) (Montenegro) (Switzerland);

72.4 Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a *de jure* moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Italy);

72.5 Make the changes necessary to the national legislation so that no crime shall be punished with the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);

72.6 Formalize its moratorium on the death penalty by abolishing it in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Germany);

72.7 Take the necessary measures to declare a *de jure* moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it and to consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Slovenia);

72.8 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

72.9 Undertake the legislative changes necessary for the abolition of the death penalty and establish a formal moratorium in this regard, as well as ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Uruguay);

72.10 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Australia);

72.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, as well as the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Portugal);

72.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Algeria);

72.13 Adopt the new regulations in favour of a better protection of children's rights and continue efforts for the improvement of the situation of women in the society in Grenada, notably by ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the third Optional Protocol to CRC (France);

72.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Guatemala) (Denmark) (Paraguay) (Algeria) (Chile);

²⁸ The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 72.14 Sign and ratify CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 72.16 Consider ratifying CAT (Indonesia);
- 72.17 Consider signing and ratifying CAT (Slovenia);
- 72.18 Ratify CAT, ICRMW and the Optional Protocol to CAT (Sierra Leone);
- 72.19 Sign and ratify CAT, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (France);
- 72.20 Ratify CAT, ICPPED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the various Inter-American human rights instruments (Uruguay);
- 72.21 Ratify ICRMW (Algeria);
- 72.22 Consider the possibility of ratifying ICRMW of 1990 (Ecuador);
- 72.23 Become party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ghana);
- 72.24 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);
- 72.25 Become a party to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);
- 72.26 Analyse the possibility of creating a national human rights network, which among other issues would facilitate, the establishment of a national system for monitoring international recommendations (Paraguay);
- 72.27 Improve data compilation methods as well as statistics and strengthen the Central Statistics Office (Mexico);
- 72.28 Establish a strong and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);
- 72.29 Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);
- 72.30 Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles without delay (Ireland);
- 72.31 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);
- 72.32 Establish an independent human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles and provide it with the necessary resources (Sierra Leone);
- 72.33 Continue working towards the establishment of an Office of the Ombudsman in conformity with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);
- 72.34 Submit overdue treaty body reports as soon as possible, as previously requested (Slovenia);
- 72.35 Seek technical assistance in order to submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty body mechanisms (Sierra Leone);
- 72.36 Extend an open invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Guatemala);

- 72.37. Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Slovenia);
- 72.38. Issue standing invitations to all Special Procedures of the Council (Ghana);
- 72.39. Take advantage of the technical assistance available through OHCHR to fulfil its reporting obligations to the various United Nations treaty bodies, as previously recommended (Jamaica);
- 72.40. Implement human rights education and anti-discrimination awareness-raising programs for the general public in collaboration with local civil society groups working on behalf of vulnerable populations (United States of America);
- 72.41. Continue efforts for the effective implementation of legislative policies and educational measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (Ecuador);
- 72.42. Abolish capital punishment (Sweden);
- 72.43. Eliminate the death penalty in the national legislation and adopt an official moratorium on it (Chile);
- 72.44. Consider reforming its legislation with a view to abolishing the death penalty; in the meantime, a formal moratorium on such punishment should be adopted (Brazil);
- 72.45. Launch a political consultation aimed at discussing the modalities for the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);
- 72.46. Declare an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Paraguay);
- 72.47. Promote the adoption of the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty in their judicial system (Panama);
- 72.48. Take measures to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and consider introducing appropriate constitutional provisions to warrant this (Namibia);
- 72.49. Review the legislation criminalizing abortion and amend it so that abortion is no longer a criminal offence (Slovenia);
- 72.50. Take and strengthen the implementation of measures to combat all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence (Colombia);
- 72.51. Ensure that domestic and sexual violence against women and girls is investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Montenegro);
- 72.52. Take specific measures to address the high incidence of violence against women and children, as a matter of priority (the Philippines);
- 72.53. Ensure that cases of domestic violence against women and girls are carefully investigated and that the perpetrators and collaborators are brought to justice (Thailand);
- 72.54. Take effective measures to combat violence against women and also the trafficking in persons (Trinidad and Tobago);

- 72.54 Strengthen existing measures to protect the rights of children and girl child from all forms of abuse and exploitations and also adopt necessary guidelines and procedures to fully enforce the Juvenile Justice Act (Maldives);
- 72.56 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 18 years (Sierra Leone);
- 72.57 Raise further the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Portugal);
- 72.58 Increase the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 16 years and arrange that convicted minors aged between 16 and 18 years complete their sentences segregated from the adult prison population (Chile);
- 72.59 Ensure the full implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act (Indonesia);
- 72.60 Take the necessary steps to proclaim the Juvenile Justice Act which was passed in 2012 (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 72.61 Adopt legislation and public policies which effectively prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);
- 72.62 Repeal all provisions of law criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults (Australia);
- 72.63 Repeal legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex practices between adults (Canada);
- 72.64 Take all necessary measures to guarantee that LGBT individuals do not face persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by decriminalizing same-sex practices in the country (Brazil);
- 72.65 Remove laws criminalizing same-sex relationships (Sweden);
- 72.66 Decriminalize homosexuality (France);
- 72.67 Repeal all legal provisions criminalizing consensual sexual activity between men and combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Italy);
- 72.68 Decriminalize free consenting sexual relations between adults of the same sex and implement public policies to address discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);
- 72.69 Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation, including those in the Sexual Offences Act and in the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 72.70 Include sexual orientation and gender identity as one of the forbidden grounds for discrimination as well as amending the norms relating to the criminalization of homosexual conduct between consenting persons (Uruguay);
- 72.71 Amend its laws to ensure the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons by including sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination and by decriminalizing same-sex relations (Ireland);
- 72.72 In consultation with civil society, develop and pass legislation that decriminalizes consensual same-sex sexual conduct (United States of America);

72.73. Implement human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programs, particularly with respect to ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Canada);

72.74. Take measure to protect the LGBTI community, especially by decriminalizing consensual sexual acts between adult males and by implementing legislation ending discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);

72.75. Guarantee LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal human rights by derogating legislation that criminalizes and stigmatizes them (Argentina);

72.76. Bring Grenada's legislation into conformity with international law, by decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults and prohibiting all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Switzerland);

72.77. Further promote poverty reduction for the realization of a balanced and inclusive growth (China);

72.78. Improve sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, by enhancing access to contraceptives and promoting education on sexual and reproductive health, in order to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections and diseases, especially HIV/AIDS (Thailand);

72.79. Strengthen its national policy on HIV/AIDS and ensure that young people are educated and engaged about safe sex and reproductive health practices (Trinidad and Tobago);

72.80. Adopt adequate measures to improve sexual and reproductive health services for women, particularly education regarding prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (Colombia);

72.81. Continue to consolidate its national education system, according to the needs of its people with the aim of advancing development and social well-being so that the international community may offer the technical assistance and cooperation which the country needs (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

72.82. Raise the quality of education so as to provide the high quality human resources for its social and economic development (China);

72.83. Continue implementing all possible measures they can in order to improve the education system in the country (Cuba);

72.84. Increase the measures undertaken to promote the right to education with the aim of ensuring a high level enrolment of children in schools (Armenia);

72.85. Continue to take steps to ensure that its laws and politics are in line with the articles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Singapore);

72.86. Continue paying the necessary attention to improve the enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities (Cuba);

72.87. Continue to promote women's rights, as well as their participation and empowerment as part of their decision-making processes (Nicaragua);

72.88. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women and children (Singapore);

72.89 Strengthen actions aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, in particular by guaranteeing effective access to education to girls and pregnant teenagers (Argentina);

72.90 Strengthen legislative measures and public policies aiming at eliminating discrimination against women and promote gender equality in public and private spheres (Colombia);

72.91 Establish stronger measures to eliminate gender-based discrimination, especially in the work environment (Maldives);

72.92 Ensure equal rights and opportunities for women by promoting education and vocational training, with the aim of getting women out of low-skilled and low-paid jobs (Italy);

72.93 Take measures to eliminate discriminatory practices and cultural barriers that prevent women's access to senior and decision-making positions, and take temporary measures (quotas) to guarantee their equal representation in Parliament and Government (Costa Rica);

72.94 Ensure effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at protecting children from abuse and sexual exploitation (Italy);

72.95 Take additional measures to strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to promote respect for children's rights (Germany);

72.96 Continue to improve its legislation in order to provide equal protection for boys and girls against sexual abuse and exploitation (Portugal);

72.97 Draw up a national policy on children and a national plan of action to guide its implementation, monitoring and assessment; adopt administrative measures to ensure birth registration for all children irrespective of whether they have a christening certificate (Mexico);

72.98 Pass and implement a comprehensive law banning all corporal punishment against children (Germany);

72.99 Take effective measures to prohibit the use of corporal punishment for minors in schools (Italy);

72.100 Eliminate corporal punishment of children both in public and private life (Netherlands);

72.101 Amend the law to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children as well as all forms of trafficking of children (United States of America);

72.102 Consider enacting laws to criminalize trafficking in persons, and to provide remedy to trafficking victims (the Philippines);

72.103 Introduce comprehensive legislation prohibiting human trafficking, in particular trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation (Italy);

72.104 Adopt legislation in the area of trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation and increase financial and human resources to strengthen existing preventive mechanisms and support services for victims (Mexico).

73. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

(English only)

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Grenada was composed of Mr Robert Branch, Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers.